

Abstract of the Disclosure

There is provided a spectacle lens having an outer surface and an inner surface, one of the outer and inner surfaces being configured to be a rotationally-asymmetrical aspherical surface. When a curvature at a coordinate (h, θ) of the outer surface is represented by $C_1(h, \theta)$, a curvature at a coordinate (h, θ) of the inner surface is represented by $C_2(h, \theta)$, and a difference between curvatures of the outer surface and the inner surface at the coordinate (h, θ) is represented by $C_{2-1}(h, \theta) = C_2(h, \theta) - C_1(h, \theta)$, if $C_{2-1}(0, \theta) > 0$, within the ranges of $10\text{mm} \leq h[\text{mm}] \leq 20\text{mm}$ and $30^\circ \leq \theta[^\circ] \leq 150^\circ$ the spectacle lens satisfying a condition (1):

$$C_{2-1}(h, \theta + 180) - C_{2-1}(h, \theta) > 0 \quad \cdots \cdots (1),$$

and if $C_{2-1}(0, \theta) < 0$, the spectacle lens satisfying a condition (2):

$$C_{2-1}(h, \theta + 180) - C_{2-1}(h, \theta) < 0 \quad \cdots \cdots (2).$$